THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."—ISAIAH.

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ONE BY ONE THEY GO.

ONE by one the great objections to Mormonism fail, are acknowledged inefficient, and are cast aside as useless. Expedient after expedient is devised, adopted, found wanting and rejected. Inch by inch the contested ground is given up, division after division and corps after corps of the enemy find it advisable to retire and are not always able to do it in good order, field after field is fought for and abandoned, stronghold after stronghold of the enemy is relinquished, and Mormonism goes forward conquering and to conquer in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

In the first years of the Church it was almost if not quite universally considered blasphemous to contend for spiritual manifestations and revelations from God. Since then, many thousands of people in America and in Europe, outside of the Church, have acquired a firm faith in spiritual manifestations from the unseen worlds. Consequently with many persons that objection has been blown to the winds.

At one time the Mormon leaders were reproached with being money-diggers. Soon after that, the whole civilized world was held by the ears upon the subject of gold-digging in Australia, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, British Columbia, and other portions of the earth, to say nothing of the South African diamond diggings. We have heard little of the Mormons being reproached with being money-diggers of late years, and that little only by people who are behind the times and who pick up the abandoned objections of sharper opponents.

When every nation caught the gold fever, and all the world was running about in crazy worship of its golden god, the reproach came that the Mormons would not take that fever and go crazy with it, like the world generally, nor would they at the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer, the sweet sound of the revolver, and all kinds of music, and at the sight of the glistening bayonet and the flashing, gory bowie-knife, fall down on their marrow bones, and worship the glittering god of the Gentiles. That was a fearful crime, deemed worthy of ostracism and even of extermination. One of the most serious charges preferred against the Saints in Utah has been that they manifestly considered that the first best things for a poor people to do to establish themselves as a permanent community in the land were to replenish the earth and make it habitable and desirable and beautiful, to build houses and inhabit them, to plant orchards and eat the fruit thereof, to make roads,

and build bridges, to make farms and gardens, to raise bread and butter and potatoes, to build factories and workshops, to establish mills and manufactories and schools and places for worship and social entertainment. Because the Mormons did this, and would not abandon their useful and necessary industries, they were abused every way and considered unchristian, heathen, people whom everybody knew to be graceless sinners. But symptoms are manifesting themselves that this most serious objection is weakening. It is even now allowed that the Mormons are not opposed to useful and judicious mining, but only to the harum-scarum, neck-or-nothing, fear-neither-God-nor-devil-nor-regard-man reckless rush after gold, to the neglect of the really useful arts and businesses of life, upon which the health, wealth, happiness, welfare, and prosperity of a people depend. And there are sensible people who are beginning to acknowledge that the Mormons went the right way to work, began at the right end of things, considering the circumstances which were thrust upon them. So this objection wanes and by and by it will vanish altogether.

A great deal has been said about despotism in Utah—that people were held there in abject terrorism and could not escape, that women were forced into subjection and kept in degrading bonds and could not escape. Now there is a railway all the way to Zion, and all sorts of people go to and fro constantly, can come from Salt Lake to England in little more than a fortnight, and vice versa. As to the women, when the Utah Legislature granted them the suffrage, the world wondered, and said, "Now, surely, the Mormon women will turn the tables upon 'those horrid men,' their husbands, open their prison doors, take to themselves wings, and flee away from their bondage." But when the women voted to sustain Brigham Young and the institutions of the Church, and petitioned Congress to leave Utah in peace, the world was thunderstruck—wrong again. It is also beginning to be conceded that the masses of the people of the Territory wont weaken their faith in Mormonism and Brigham Young. So the despotism objection falls harmless to the ground.

For many years it was freely declared that the Mormons, many of them, were hypocrites, wilful deceivers, conscious and wicked impostors. Now very generally the credit of sincerity is accorded to them, not only to the bulk of them, but to the leaders. Public speakers and writers do not mince their opinion that Brigham Young and other prominent members of the Church are undoubtedly sincere, and that there is manifestly quite as much sincerity among the Mormons generally as among any body of religionists. Even the bigoted Dr. Newman, who advocates the wiping out of Mormonism from the face of the earth, admits that the bulk of the Mormons of Utah are a sincere, steady, industrious people, doing well for themselves and good service for the country, and therefore it logically follows that they deserve well of the country, which is more than we ever heard said of the people of any other Territory or State in the Union. In regard to the virtues of industry, sobriety, and even chastity, no person of intelligence now attempts to deny that the Mormon community at Salt Lake is a bright and shining example. So there go more objections.

"Respectable" and well-to-do and pious relatives and friends and acquaintances have been wont to mourn over or rate against the supposed folly of Mormon relatives and friends and acquaintances in emigrating to America and settling at Salt Lake. As to emigrating to America, emigration has become so common of late years that any objection on that score lost its point long ago, if it had any point. Thousands of people now in Europe, not only Mormons, will consider that a red letter day in their calendar, that sees them embarking for America. Emigration Societies are established in Great Britain, and Florence Nightingale sends her donation to help the work, wishing she could send many times as much, and saying that she thinks emigration the most helpful and support-deserving way of helping the poor. If England were to fall into a really serious war, many of

those who have deprecated the emigration of their Mormon friends would be glad to have the chance themselves to emigrate. In regard to going to live at Salt Lake, some of these regretful or censuring friends have shed many a tear and wasted many a foot of precious breath over stubborn Mormons whose faces were set as a flint Zionward, and when they were gone have considered them like Joseph sold into Egypt, and mourned over them as Jacob did over his lost son. But now what do we see and hear? Attempts in the United States to create a furor in favor of emigration to Utah, the papers burdened with inflated descriptions of the wonderful mineral resources of that Territory. Not Saints merely, but Gentiles are exhorted to gather to Utah. Why? O it is the greatest place yet, the place of richest promise! It beats California, beats Pike's Peak, beats Montana, beats White Pine, beats everywhere! Go one, go all, go everybody! Such are the cries of the papers. English capitalists must be sought out for means to develop the Utah mines. We remember well enough the time when the Salt Lake country was considered fit only for wild beasts, crickets, grasshoppers, Indians, and Mormons. Now it is the goal and the shibboleth of the gold hunting Gentiles. There is nothing like it. In fact, "It is a great deal too good a place for the Mormons. Let us see if we can't drive them out of it, or law them out of it, or vote them out of it, or disfranchise them out of it, or scare them out of it, or get them out of it some way or other." Well, they are not out of it yet, nor will they be until the Lord wants them out of it. And so another objection fades away in a manner that reminds us of the prophecies. We like to quote Scripture sometimes—it is so highly instructive and edifying, and there is so much of it that speaks our sentiments exactly, just as if it was written on purpose. Here is some—

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly and rejoice." "In the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water." Isaiah xxxv.

"Whereas thou hast been forsaken and hated, so that no man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations." "And the Gentiles shall come to the light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about, and see: all they gather themselves together, they come to thee: thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side." "Therefore thy gates shall be open continually; they shall not be shut day nor night, that men may bring unto thee the forces of the Gentiles, and that their kings may be brought." "For brass I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron: I will also make thy officers peace and thine exactors righteousness." "A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation: I the Lord will hasten it in his time." Isaiah lx. Read all the chapter. J. J.

THE OUTLOOK—WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37.]

NEW YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

Though it is natural for men to exaggerate the importance of present events, the state of Europe at this New Year is such that there is no danger of our falling into such an error. Since the Allies advanced into France amid the frosts of 1814, there has been no such combination of gigantic military operations with an uncertain and threatening prospect. Compared with what is now passing, the wars of our own time—the Crimean siege, the Indian mutiny, the campaigns of Solferina, and even that of Sadowa, which was the preface of the present—appear almost insignificant. This is the great European revolution of which an uneasy foreboding has long possessed

the world, though the most far-sighted politicians could not predict its direction and extent. Even now we cannot divine what is to come upon us, or pretend even to guess whether tranquility and progress are to be the result, or a more wide-spread war, or an armed peace, to be followed after a few years by another tremendous contest. All we can say is, that the late European system is broken up, its centre of gravity transferred to a new Power, on whose character and designs we can only speculate; that the relations of States are changed, and the traditions of half a century's diplomacy rendered worthless. A few months since there was no man in England of honesty and judgment in foreign affairs who did not hope that the trouble and dangers of Europe might be brought to an end by a good understanding between its three most civilized nations—England, France, and Germany.

When we compare what would have been the state of Europe at this New Year had these counsels prevailed, and had this triple alliance continued to exist, with what it is now, we may estimate the calamity which has fallen on Europe.

We must, we fear, look forward to a permanent hostility between France and Germany, which will affect every European question. Germany will be united, and if unthreatened she would be incomparably the most powerful political State on the Continent. But she may buy her advantages too dear if they are accompanied with the necessity of being for ever prepared against a relentless adversary. This, as far as England is concerned, is a matter for deep regret. When we think of Continental affairs as interesting ourselves, it is usually in connection with Russian policy. Now, we believe that a consolidated and powerful Germany is the best security against Russia; but we must doubt the ability even of united and Imperial Germany to show at all times a bold front to the Northern Power, when the latter may count securely on forty million of allies in the West. This is one of the chief dangers of the new state of things. The power of Russia must be increased by this permanent antagonism of the other two great military States of Europe.

We speak of France as a great military Power of the future, because we do not believe with some of our friends that her position is by any means desperate. There has been a great military collapse, the causes of which cannot yet be clearly understood, and the blow has affected the spirit and courage of every levy which has since been brought against the Germans. But, looking to their former achievements, and even to their present resistance, we have no reason to believe that the French have declined in military virtue. Their political condition is a more difficult question. Yet the restoration of settled Government in France is a matter of the most pressing necessity, and the probability of long political confusion is another gloomy prospect of the New Year.

Turning from the affairs of the Continent to other political relations, we find few subjects for encouragement. The jealousy of the Americans, which is ever being evinced in some matter, great or small, has received official expression in the President's Message, and we know not by what acts it may be followed. Doubtless the reports on this subject are exaggerated; they may be baseless. But there is, at least, an expectation that the *Alabama* claims and the petty question of the Canadian fisheries are to be brought into unwelcome prominence. In these and any similar controversies which may be forced upon us the Government and country will know what is due to its own honor and to public justice. While ever willing, as we have already shown, to render our neighbors their rights, we are not to be intimidated by any adversary. At this moment a litigant may think he has a favorable opportunity to deal with us, because the two nations which are destroying each other on the Continent combine to inveigh against us. Their accusations are so mutually contradictory that they may be left to answer each other. It is only the blind passion which bloodshed has roused which could prompt each of two belligerents, who entered advisedly and eagerly into a war, to abuse a neutral for not aiding him against the

other; and this is all that can be laid to our charge. The real cause of this ill feeling is the spectacle of a nation living in quiet and comparative prosperity while they are bleeding and exhausted.—*Times.*

MUCH TO AWAKEN DISTRUST.

It is impossible to say that England is secure, for dangers beset her on every side, and her course must be steered with consummate skill and prudence if she is to pass scatheless through the rocks and shoals around and ahead. The state of affairs in our own dependencies abroad has given rise to many misgivings. It is much to be regretted that the *Alabama* dispute has not been adjusted with America, and the President's proposal to deal with the claims made by individual subjects of the United States, *en masse*, is not reassuring. Nor is the manner in which a certain section of the American people regard the legal consequences of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty satisfactory, but we are not without grounds for a reasonable hope that the anti-British party in the States will finally fail in their attempt to make the alleged differences with Great Britain the stalking-horse of an agitation which has purely intranational, if not party purposes in view. As we glance around at the close of the year we see much that is calculated to awaken distrust, and might well arouse a Government more vigilant than our own to assume a position of strength and preparedness for every contingency. We are not at war, but neither are we at peace. England, self-contained and self-reliant though she be, can never be really at rest while there are such grave and growing troubles abroad.—*Globe.*

BE PREPARED.

The point we have to consider in looking at our own position is that the present aspect of European affairs is unsettled and threatening, and that we must be prepared not only for the consequences of the war, but for what may come to pass in the meantime. This is the first and principal duty to which the Legislature will have to address itself immediately upon its re-assembling. While all Europe is armed to the teeth, and when we see standing armies supplemented by levies *en masse*, it will not do for us to be content with forces which are altogether inadequate to the warfare of modern times. Still less would it become us to rely upon our power of redressing early failures, should we be called upon to fight, by future successes. We cannot hope to create new armies in the presence of an enemy with greater rapidity or effect than they have been created in France.—*Morning Post.*

WHAT PRUSSIA WANTS.

Is it not evident that Prussia does not want peace, and will not make peace, until she has utterly destroyed France? Prussia has declared in words that it was against the French Empire and its armies that she fought; but her acts and deeds, especially since the fall of Sedan and Metz, where the Empire and the last vestige of its armies passed away, too clearly prove that the Prussians are waging an internecine war of extermination, with the real and now scarcely concealed purpose of destroying the French nation, and blotting out France from the map of Europe, as Poland was blotted out in the last century. Whether they will be able to accomplish this is another question. But about their real object there is no manner of doubt; and hence the reason why the French, knowing their doom, knowing they are battling for national existence, fight with such desperation against such tremendous odds. The wholesale robbery under the name of "requisitions;" the burning of French villages, inhabitants and all; the tying up of French soldiers to trees to die of cold and hunger, not to mention the violation of women;—the systematic perpetration of deeds without a name like these shows the deadly animus of the Germans and the real character of their pretended civilization and moral culture.—*Morning Advertiser.*

MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

It is not a matter admitting of any question that the Ministry will open the next session of Parliament in a position of far less ease and comfort

than that in which they opened the sessions of 1869 and 1870. Circumstances are not so favorable; the allegiance of many of their supporters has grown weaker; and their own personal strength is hardly equal to what it was in the former years.

One circumstance which reduces the strength of the Government in the House of Commons is the loss of momentum; and this loss is, to "a Ministry of progress," a serious one.

This loss of hope and expectation is one evident cause of a loss of strength to the Ministerial party. But there are also positive causes of weakness, which have shown themselves within the last six months.

One of the most successful administrators that the Government possessed was Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. With the earnestness and success which is proverbially attributed to "new brooms," he set himself to the work of economy. He reduced establishments, and he reduced taxes, and there are few surer ways to gain popularity in England than this last sort of performance. But he could not foresee what was coming. A war of enormous dimensions broke out. Provoked by France, Germany has, since our last session of Parliament, called a million of men into the field; and France boasts that she has confronted these with a million and a half.

The sight of these prodigious armaments has made Englishmen look at home, and the question is often asked, "If any unforeseen circumstance should draw us into this strife, could we find, in all England, Scotland, and Ireland, even so many as 60,000 real soldiers? And if not, of what avail would be our wealth, our commerce, or our refinement, without any means of defending ourselves against a foe?" Such thoughts as these make Mr. Lowe's plans of economy appear absurd; and that which was a source of popularity in June, had become a source of unpopularity in December.

The Premier has shown very little judgment in making these changes. A session of trouble and difficulty is before him—his duty was to strengthen and improve his Cabinet in its weaker parts. He has not done so; and the result we are compelled to look forward to is a period of trouble for England, such as for many years past she has not known.—*Record.*

DANGER AHEAD.

"The coming session," the correspondent of the *Daily News* adds, "will most probably be the most critical one the oldest member of the House ever struggled through. We have to face many difficult questions. In home ones we have three which cannot be shelved—the Ballot, the Licensing Bill, and Army Reform. With Mr. Bright in full health and vigor, we might have carried the two first. The third is one of the very greatest difficulty. If the party be divided, the Government will not have the power to carry anything but a half measure, or an unsound one, except with the concurrence of the Conservative Opposition; hence a fresh weakening of the party below the gangway. Any complications in foreign affairs, involving treaties or interventions, may very soon shatter more than one Cabinet." These are not our speculations. We merely re-echo the journal which has supported the Government hitherto with pre-eminent ability, characteristic honesty of purpose, and perseverance. The writer laments that there is not a third subject like the Irish Church and the Land Bill to hold the party and Ministry together. The education question, it is confessed, would be more likely to destroy cohesion than preserve it. The slippery surface on which Mr. Gladstone is politically poised has the word "Danger" largely inscribed at this point, and he will venture near it at his peril.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

COMBINATION OF DANGERS.

We have more than once directed serious attention to the combination of dangers that threatens England. It would be superfluous now to revert to the recent prosecution of the war by Germany in order to be convinced that Prussia's aim is to conquer supremacy in Europe—to become the one Power paramount to which all others must be subservient. Not only have we a proof of the correctness of this conclusion in the language of the Prussian press, and of Prussian politi-

cal writers, but public men in all the German States give utterance to the same idea, and it is as distinctly reproduced in the published opinions of German *savans*—men who are looked upon as the most intelligent, and whose minds have long been described as the most enlightened in the whole country. From all these quarters we learn this arrogant command of Germany—"England, France, Italy, prepare to obey me!"—*Morning Advertiser.*

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

The Conservatives have been continually insisting on the necessity for adequate armaments. The Liberals have been strenuously inveighing against the expense of an army and navy. Army reform, in the sense of increased armaments, would be the natural sequel of the Conservative policy of the last few years; an increase in our military expenditure would be a strange commentary on Mr. Gladstone's election speeches of 1868, and its proposal would probably complete the disunion of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone must, in fact, choose between two alternatives. He cannot hope to rally his Radical followers without disregarding the unmistakable wishes of the country. He cannot carry out the reforms on which the country is intent, without entirely estranging himself from a numerous section of his nominal adherents.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette.*

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

Prussia, when Paris surrenders, means to garrison its forts, to hold the province of Champagne in pledge for the war expenses, while Alsace and Lorraine are permanently annexed. Nor is this all. The Governor of Metz has issued a proclamation requesting the inhabitants to use exclusively the German language in their relations with the authorities. Documents not written in that language will receive no attention. France subjected to the fate of Poland! Fall how profound! This proscription of the tongue in which Descartes, Pascal, Voltaire, and Calvin taught sheds a lurid light upon the iniquity of annexation. But we need not dwell on the morality of the course Prussia meditates; the morality is simply infamous. A bold effort must be made to arrest the burglar in his work of plunder.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FIRST CAST THE BEAM OUT OF THINE OWN EYE.

The Rev. Dr. Newman lectured last Thursday night (Dec. 14) on this interesting topic. The reverend gentleman is a popular orator, speaks with ease and fluency, enlivened by a certain vein of humor, and quite an audience collected to hear him.

This is the second time the reverend gentleman has attacked the offensive practice of polygamy in Washington city, once before in a sermon, and now in the shape of a lecture.

When a minister of the Gospel enters upon a crusade of this sort, two things generally are observable. One is that the party assailed is apt to be in the minority, and the second, that the object sought to be accomplished is exaggerated out of all reasonable recognition.

We mean no offence in saying this. We have no question but that the Rev. Dr. Newman is a sincere, well-meaning man, and in the line of his profession an able one. But the organization of churches at the present day necessarily makes its clergy conservative. The church has long since ceased to lead in reform, from the fact that its best energies must be given to the support of that which comes to it from the past. But as the character of reformer remains in form to the clergyman, he grows furious over matters already settled by the majority, and not likely in their discussion to call up scandal or create trouble.

Now, there is supposed to be a hundred thousand people in Utah, and a portion of them practice and all be-

lieve in polygamy. This Utah is an outlying settlement, somewhat removed from immediate contact with the people of the United States, and altogether separated geographically, morally, and intellectually from any influence over the good people the Rev. Dr. Newman and other excellent clergymen have under their care. Aside from their stupid belief in Brigham Young and polygamy, they are a steady, industrious people, doing well for themselves and good service to the country.

The reverend gentleman could not say to his four or five hundred men and women present that any one was in danger from polygamy. He was fighting an enemy at very long range —so long, indeed, that his audience could not see his objective point, and while attracted by the noise of his gun were puzzled in the most ludicrous way in trying to find out where the projectiles were falling. It seemed a tremendous noise for little or no purpose.

And when we come to sift the whole matter, it appears yet more ludicrous. The Mormons believe in and practice polygamy as a part of their religious creed. The reverend lecturer began and ended by an admission that the great body of followers was sincere. Now it won't do under this state of fact to invoke the terrors of the law, for the object aimed at is to convince the deluded followers of their error, and not convict them under penal enactments of their practice. The law can intervene successfully only in protecting the oppressed. But where one, through his own belief, does an injustice to himself, you can correct the wrong only by cultivating the intellect.

To illustrate, let us instance the case of religious revivals so common at the west and south. These are attended by great mental excitement, and followed in many instances by insanity. The entire body of enlightened medical men will and do pronounce such excitements as purely physical and pernicious.

Now what would the Rev. Dr. Newman say if this body of medical men were to petition Congress for a law to prohibit religious revivals and punish their promoters? He would call it religious persecution. And such it would undoubtedly be. If the medical men are right, let them enlighten the people, and the religious excitements will cease. And so we say polygamy will cease when the Mormons are convinced that it is evil. And so long as the ignorant creatures believe that in a plurality of wives they are serving God, so long will legal interference appear as persecution and strengthen what it seeks to destroy.

The reverend gentleman pays his order a poor compliment, when he asserts that it is helpless as a missionary institution, and has to appeal to law for assistance. We were pained to hear the reverend gentleman descend to all the gossiping lies that he had listened to in Salt Lake City, and make them a part of his lecture. The poor Mormons have enough to answer for without being called to account for such stuff. What would the world think of a lecturer who would have Washington laden with all the scandalous stories afloat, and make them a part of a public address to refined and intelligent people?

And in very bad taste was the gentleman's renomination of General Grant, and sneer at the Democratic party. It was gratifying to note the feeble applause that followed this poor effort at wit.

If the reverend lecturer wishes really to play the role of reformer, let him, instead of reaching way out to Utah, turn his attention to the social evil in his own city, where more wretched women are turned out to die in gutters, than there are wives in Salt Lake, and he will find enough to engage his theological soul for some time to come. The women of Utah are at least recognized as wives, and their children protected, while the ruined women of Washington are driven forth to die the death of beasts in a way to make humanity shudder.—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

Truth, like the sun, is sometimes temporarily obscured, but it shines more brightly after.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1871.

A WORD IN SEASON.

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Repentance and obedience to the first principles of the Gospel is the doctrine that is especially appropriate to the condition of the world. But after individuals have entered into the Church, the gathering is a principle that invites their attention and their action at the earliest opportunity. Thousands after thousands of the Saints have departed from these shores for the place appointed for the assembling of the people of God to form the nucleus of his kingdom, many are expecting to gather the ensuing season, and were the means available very few if any of the faithful Saints would be left in these islands after the present year. The drain by emigration upon the members of the Church in this Mission has been severe and almost constant, and as a general thing, though not invariably the case, the ablest and staunchest in the several Conferences and Branches have gone to Zion year by year as they have found opportunity. Perhaps no other society could have endured for so many years such a constant and heavy drain upon its numbers and strength. Nor is it to be expected that the Church in these islands will endure it forever. The time must come, and may the Lord hasten it, when all the faithful British Saints will be gathered, and the country be left for the Lord to do with it as he may think proper. So that although it is the business of the Elders to preach the Gospel diligently and faithfully to all who will hear, at the same time they cannot but be looking forward to a period when the Saints will be gathered home and the Mission be virtually wound up.

As the gathering progresses, it cannot be expected but that some at least of the Branches and Conferences will get weaker in numbers and ability—the means alone being wanting to a far more speedy weakening of all of them by the gathering of their members to Zion. This contingency, almost certainty, of gradual reduction at least should be borne in mind by the Presidents of Conferences particularly and the Presidents of Branches generally, and every reasonable exertion should be made to keep the Conference Book and other accounts as straight and as evenly balanced as possible. For it is not right, neither has it a savory influence, for the more able members of a Branch or a Conference to gather to Zion, leaving a debt of greater or less magnitude upon the remaining and individually less able members. If the gathering Saints leave their several Branches and Conferences in an upright and honorable manner, having satisfied every just claim upon them as far as possible, they will rejoice in going home, will rejoice when they get there, and the remembrance of them in these lands will be pleasant and salutary.

The careful attention of Presiding and Travelling Elders is earnestly invited to this important subject, and we trust they will do all they can to preserve

the financial affairs of the several Conferences in as healthy and satisfactory a condition as possible all the time, and especially as each season of emigration approaches and passes by. It is anything but pleasant for a President of a Conference, on arriving in his field of labor, to find a dark cloud in the shape of an old debt, left by his predecessor, overshadowing the Conference, and depressing his energies and the energies of those over whom he is called to preside. Such a state of things should be studiously prevented. All Presidents should seek to leave their respective Conferences free from debt, and their Conference books and accounts as clear and straight as possible, so that the financial and statistical condition of each Conference may be readily understood by its succeeding President. We are happy to believe that most, if not all, of the Presidents do take a pride, a commendable pride, in leaving their Conferences in as satisfactory a condition as possible every way. By unremitting faithful attention to these matters the interests of the kingdom and consequently of the Saints will be materially promoted.

WILL LET IT REST AWHILE.—An American paper says, "General Thomas Osborn, of Chicago, is being strongly urged by General Butler for Governor of Utah; and that General Brayman, of Springfield, is in Washington, looking after the same appointment. But it don't appear that the President is disposed to make any change unless Cullom will accept."

Cullom has some sense after all, evidently more than Grant in some things. If the latter gentleman finds the Mormon question too knotty for him just now, he can put it by awhile, as an urchin puts by a piece of bread too big for his stomach. But if Grant do put the question by, even temporarily, he should fold a blanket several times, and insert it between his apparel and his epidermis (it is supposable that Presidents have epidermis, like other men), covering the identical spot, wherever that may be, where his father confessor Newman will be sure to nudge him with energetic vigor, to warm him up to the sticking point. It would never do for the Doctor's famous Washington lecture to be void and of none effect, to end in what it began—wind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 28, 1870.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—On the ocean part of our journey home, as is usual with me, I was helplessly sick, but all felt jubilant as we neared the "land of promise," and rejoiced exceedingly when we trod its sacred soil.

We performed the overland portion of our journey in 8 days. At Salt Lake City the majority of our little company were met by their husbands, children, and friends, with a happy greeting. We had very pleasant weather while travelling through the States and crossing the plains, until we came into the mountains, where we encountered a little frost and some snow. But upon the whole we had an unusually fine trans-continental trip for so late a season of the year, with which all were well pleased, arriving at our homes in the enjoyment of hopeful spirits and good health, to which, as far as health was concerned, I was the only exception.

Although I am unable as yet to say that my health has improved much since my return, yet I hope by the bracing influence of our salubrious atmosphere, with other choice blessings so freely enjoyed by the Saints of God, to ere long regain my usual

health and be again able to labor for the sustenance of my family and the welfare of Zion.

Inasmuch as the brief notice I received of the time of my embarkation, debarred me of the privilege of addressing a few lines through the STAR to the Saints among whom I labored in the Sheffield and Glamorgan Conferences, I embrace the present opportunity of acknowledging the universal kindness and good will manifested towards me and my brethren with whom I associated. Their demeanor generally towards the Priesthood laboring in their midst during my travels amongst them, was truly worthy of the holy name they bear, and the prayer of my heart is that a gracious Providence will smile upon them and distribute in their pathway the blessings they need, and grant unto them a full realization of the hope begotten in their hearts through the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I earnestly hope that my brethren who are laboring in the missionary field of Europe and elsewhere will enjoy richly the spirit of their divine calling, be enabled to preach the Gospel in the demonstration of the Spirit, and be very successful in gathering together the Israel of God.

Peace abounds in Zion, her enemies fear her power, and are sorely perplexed because of the prudence and forbearance of her inhabitants, and because the wisdom of her Priesthood frustrates all their evil plans.

With kind remembrance to yourself, sister Eldredge, brothers Jaques and Carlson and all in the Office, I remain your brother in the covenant of peace,

GEO. G. BYWATER.

WALES.

Newport, Jan. 9, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—We have baptized four persons, I believe, since my predecessor left. A few more will be pretty soon, I think.

I am trying to act according to the counsel given in the STAR some time back, which I thought was very good, not to be over anxious to cut off the dry branches, lest in their fall they sweep down some of the green tender branches. I try to act towards my brethren as I would towards my own children. If I chastise them or even cut them off, I have but one end in view—to do good to them and the cause and kingdom of God. I believe that is the spirit of the Gospel, and the way our heavenly Father deals with us.

I tell the Saints if they are going to apostatize they had better do it here, yet few will do so. They say they know that Mormonism is the truth, sent down from heaven, and that Brigham Young is a Prophet of God. They say that God has revealed this to them individually by the Spirit of inspiration. Is it a wonder, think you, that they will not apostatize? The wonder is that men *do* apostatize, after receiving such testimony. Yet again, it is no wonder, for when men, through transgression or neglect, lose the Holy Spirit of God, they will do things their hearts never conceived they were capable of doing before.

I tell the Saints also what kind of life they are expected to lead when they get to Zion, that a dishonest man is not expected to stay there very long and be one with the Saints. I tell them they must practise cleanliness, always tell the truth, never lie, nor steal, nor cheat, nor backbite their neighbors, even if they see others do so. In fact, they must do right, live as they would wish others to believe they live, for in Zion they are expected to live the life of a real Latter-day Saint.

The world still let us alone, it is seldom they come to see us, nevertheless we are not discouraged, a few have obeyed, and the prospect is good for a few more, and those that will come in I think will do so understandingly.

We are about having some bills (as big as anybody's bills) posted here and there through the Conference, stating where we meet, and that the Mormons are yet alive and intend to live, for they are the only people that practise the principles of life.

I am well in health, and I never felt more sure of the triumph of the cause and kingdom of God than I do now. Notwithstanding our insignificance, I am confident we belong to the greatest institution there is on this earth.

On Christmas eve we had a concert in the Globe Inn Room, Ebbw Vale.

Give my kind respects to sister Eldredge and my very best to brother Farr, if he is there. Accept the same yourself, from your brother in the Gospel,

CALEB PARRY.

ENGLAND.

Nottingham, Jan. 17, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—All is well with us. I have plenty to do, and many chances to display my "preaching talent." Many strangers come to our meetings.

Our Christmas meetings and recreations have done great good to both Saint and stranger. It has awakened quite a spirit of inquiry with the stranger and planted a new zeal among the Saints. I feel well in visiting the Saints and talking to them in public and private, from house to house and from Branch to Branch. The only things that I have to complain of are my feet, they are liable to get very tender and sore. But I am anxious to do all the good I can while here.

I held meeting at a little place called Hucknall last Sunday. After meeting was over, seven persons gave in their names for baptism, all adults.

I am well and rejoicing. All join in love to all at 42.

GEO. H. PETERSON.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, JAN. 19, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—According to promise I write to let you know how I was received by my friends. As it was 20 years since I had seen them, when I went to my mother's none of my friends knew me, for I had been out in the Utah mountains so long that I had grown out of their recollection. So you see Utah is a good place for a person that is slender to live in, to get stouter.

My mother and brother and all my friends received me with great kindness, but I had to make myself known to them. I called all my kindred together and laid the principles of the Gospel before them. Some of them were willing to receive them, and others are thinking them over.

I went to North Newton, a little place where I preached the Gospel 22 years ago. I found a few Saints that I had baptized. They wished me to go to a village about four miles away and hold a meeting. Accordingly I went, I having been the first that took the Gospel to that part of the country. The few Saints assembled and I preached in brother Foster's house and had a good time.

I spent Christmas with my friends, and then I left them, feeling well.

I arrived at Jarrow and was received kindly by the Saints, also by President Geo. Lake. I feel glad and thankful for my appointment. I feel that brother Lake is a good man, and I desire to labor in union with him. The Saints feel well here—there is a good spirit with them. I have visited a portion of the Conference, with President Lake. I feel that I can labor with joy with him, and I pray God to bless our labors and the Saints and honest in heart, that a good work may be done.

I close with my love, also brother Lake's, to you and sister Eldredge, brothers Jaques and Carlson, and all connected with the Office.

I remain yours in the everlasting covenant,

JOHN J. HART.

Jarrow-on-Tyne, Jan. 19, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—All is moving on about right in this part. The Saints generally feel well and find plenty to do. We have had ten or twelve baptisms of late, and quite a number of persons stand ready to follow at the first opportunity. Brother Hart is now with us. We all feel strengthened by his presence, and hope to do a good work. Several strangers are offering their houses for us to hold meetings in.

With kind love to all at 42, in which Elder Hart joins, I am as ever your obedient servant in the Lord,

GEO. LAKE.

Moltke is reported to have termed the American civil war a "mere scrambling between two armed mobs," no "science" about it.——A fire at New Orleans destroyed six large steamers, loss $800,000.

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to Dec. 31—

Salt Lake City had three concerts Dec. 22.

An excellent display of meat at Christmas.

Cold weather before Christmas, but milder afterwards.

December 26 and New Year's Day were observed as general holidays.

Mr. Ivar Isachsson had invented and manufactured a superior hay and straw cutter.

The examination of the pupils of the Deseret University came off Dec. 20, 21, 22.

Mr. Couldock and daughter and the Langrishe troupe had been playing at the Theatre.

Joseph A. Young, John W. Young, and John T. Caine, Esqrs., arrived from the States Dec. 20.

Josiah Nichols and Robert Cunningham claim to be the discoverers of those marble veins near American Fork.

The sobriety of Salt Lake City during Christmas week was remarkable, even for that sober place. How different to Liverpool!

A concert in the 7th Ward school-house, conducted by Prof. Careless, Dec. 22, was a great success, the room being filled to overflowing.

Messrs. J. C. Graham and W. T. Harris had commenced to publish *The Footlights*, a programme of the entertainments at the Theatre.

The *News* talks of a potato petrified in that office in the course of a year. We have heard of living people being "petrified" instantaneously.

Richard Brown was shot at Provo, Dec. 28, by John J. Baum, for seduction, refusing to marry the girl, and threatening the lives of her relatives.

An agreeable party came off in the 20th Ward school-house, Dec. 29, for the benefit of the Ward F. R. S. There was a large gathering and an excellent feeling prevailed.

Messrs. Voorhees Bros., of Manti, Sanpete, brought a wagon load of black tailed deer to the city, some of them weighing above 200 lbs., with antlers nearly a yard long.

The teachers and pupils of the First Ward Sunday school had a pleasant evening's entertainment, Dec. 27, consisting of songs, duets, glees, recitations, dialogues, instrumental music, etc.

A very select party was held at the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms Dec. 27. Among the guests were President D. H. Wells, Elders W. Woodruff and Joseph F. Smith, and Bishop Edward Hunter.

The 16th Ward held their annual party, at the Social Hall, Dec. 30, and had a splendid time. Bishop Kesler, Elder Joseph F. Smith, Bishop Edward Hunter, Wm. Jennings, Esq., and other prominent citizens were there.

A select party was held in the 20th Ward school house, Dec. 26, for the benefit of the Sunday school. President D. H. Wells and Elder George Q. Cannon were among the guests. A pleasant social feeling prevailed and all enjoyed themselves.

Elder Orson Hyde says the Indians about Sanpete are inclined to be peaceable and friendly, but they do not like the white people to hunt and kill the deer. The Indians say white people have gold and silver mines, but deer are all the mines the Indians have.

David P. Kimball left Paris, Rich County, Dec. 18, via Laketown and Evanston, by a good road, with six or eight inches of snow. The routes by the Logan road and Huntsville were pretty well blocked with snow. Good health prevailed at Bear Lake.

Mr. William Slack had discovered near Kaysville an almost inexhaustible deposit of very rich hematite and magnetic iron ore. Mr. Joseph Egbert, of the same place, had also presented to the Museum a specimen of rich malachite copper ore, said to be plentiful.

McKay and Heath, concerned in the mail robbery in Juab County, also three other prisoners, escaped from Camp Douglas, Dec. 28. St. Ledger, who had turned States evidence, didn't run with the rest—perhaps afraid to do so. If they had not escaped, probably the courts would have let them off, as they were not Mormons.

The *News* talks of miserable management of mail matters in nearly all parts of the Territory. The blame appears to fall upon the mail agent, and the belief prevails that if that gentleman pays any attention to his business at all, it is to disarrange and work inconvenience to the people of the Territory, rather than otherwise.

Elder F. D. Richards wrote from Ogden, Dec. 20, "The principles of co-operation are gaining ground among the Saints in Weber County. Our sheep owners have organized a co-operative sheep herd, which includes nearly all the sheep of the county. Measures are in agitation for the immediate organizing of other industries."

The new hall of the F. R. S., 14th Ward, was dedicated to the Lord for the use of the society, Dec. 16. Among those present were Bishop Hoagland, President D. H. Wells, and Elders Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, and Joseph F. Smith. The Co-operative Institution of the Ward was to be conducted under the auspices of the ladies of the F. R. S.

A Washington correspondent reported that President Grant was intending to visit California in the spring, to leave Washington about the last of April, stopping one day at Omaha, two or three at Salt Lake, probably one at Virginia City, and ten days or a fortnight in California, thence directly back to Washington. The following names are given for the party—President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie and Master Jesse Grant, Secretary and Mrs. Fish, and General and Mrs. Frederick T. Dent.

The travelling Agent of the *News* says of Mendon, Cache, that it is one of the most thriving little settlements in the northern country, that the people are pre-eminently progressive, that it has 20 good substantial rock houses. The fine rock meeting house, lately built, proves to be too small, and is to be used for a school-house, and a larger one built for meeting purposes. The co-operative store is one of the most lively and successful in the Territory. Mendon had not suffered quite so much from grasshoppers as had other settlements, Wellsville having been the most unfortunate in that respect. The people felt buoyant in hope of a good crop next season.

"Mac" wrote from Provo, Dec. 24, "A greeting was held in this Stake of Zion yesterday and to-day, at which much good instruction was imparted. A committee was appointed to arrange for co-operative sheep and cattle herds in the county. President Smoot gave special instruction in regard to establishing good schools, hiring the best qualified teachers, and promoting education; also to improve our farming interests, by enclosing good pastures, and making meadows, of the open lands through the county; improving the stock and taking care of it; importing machinery instead of merchandize; encouraging home manufacture, and the production of many things here which we still continue to send East for."

At 4.15 a.m. on Dec. 14, one of brother Levi Stewart's buildings in the N. W. corner of the fort at Kanab was discovered to be in flames. The boys

were sleeping in the building. Sister Margery, wife of brother Levi Stewart, and aged 38, sprang from her bed, rushed into the flames to save her children, and perished. Brother Eli H. Stout, son of Hosea Stout, escaped through the flames, though badly burned about the face, shoulders, back and hands. He brought out a little boy, Alonzo, not seriously burned. In five minutes the following persons, sons of brother Levi Stewart, also perished—Levi H., aged 22; Charles Courtland S., 14: Urban Van, 13; Heber Carlos, 9; Edward Lorenzo, 7. The origin of the fire was unknown. A can of coal oil in the room exploded, but two kegs of gunpowder escaped.

"St. George, Dec. 24.—Jacob Hamblin, accompanied by Tooby, a Moquis magistrate of Oriba village, and wife, who are on a visit to this place to get information in regard to agriculture and manufactures, came here lately. Tooby being himself a skilful spinner, examined the factory and grist mill at Washington. Upon seeing three hundred and sixty spindles in operation he said he had no heart to spin with his fingers any more. Patnish, the Yampahute chief and band, on ascertaining that the frontier settlements were armed and prepared to cut off his retreat across the Colorado, concluded to withdraw his threats and become a peace man. The line of Nevada crosses the Rio Virgen half a mile below the head of Mesquite flat, taking nearly all the land that could be watered into Nevada.—GEO. A. SMITH."

"St. George, Dec. 16.—Mr. Loughery, the machinist, who is putting in operation the factory at Washington, was seriously injured in the right arm yesterday, by having it caught in the machinery. Doctor Higgins, of St. George, is in attendance; the wound, though serious, is not considered dangerous. Yesterday President Young and a party of citizens visited the cotton farm at Heberville, which has not been cultivated for several years, in consequence of the loss of the dam in the Rio Virgen; much of the land formerly cultivated has been washed away by the floods. Arrangements are now making to rebuild the dam and enlarge the field for the cultivation of cotton. The party was caught in a snow and rain storm. Jos. W. Young and R. Bentley started with Mr. James to see the south-west corner of the Territory determined. In the evening I delivered a lecture before the St. George lyceum, on the study of history.—GEO. A. SMITH."

"St. George, Dec. 30.—A Reunion Festival of the Johnson family, ancient Mormons, met on the 28th inst. Joel H., Joseph E., Benjamin F., George W. and William D., with one sister, Esther W. Le Baron, with their families, amounting to seventy-seven persons, partaking of the feast, representing four generations, three of which were born in the Church. President Young, together with many old friends, participated. The descendants of Ezekiel and Julia Johnson number 228 in this Territory, none of whom ever raised hand or voice against Zion. On the 29th President Young visited Washington, and examined the machinery at the factory, a portion of which is in successful operation. The factory is producing a quality of cotton yarn superior to any produced heretofore. He also attended the Wine and Fruit Growers' Convention at the Gardeners' Hall, St. George. Numerous specimens of wine, raisins, grapes and other fruits were exhibited. Some of the wines were of excellent quality. Charles Smith lectured on English history before the lyceum.—GEO. A. SMITH."

Trochu tells Bismark the Germans fire upon hospitals and other asylums. Bismark says, "You're another," and Moltke says when the batteries are nearer they will take better aim. Moltke tells Trochu the French fire upon flags of truce. Trochu says, "You're another," and Moltke rather thinks he is.——The "Graphic" says the Continental hurricane has aroused the English people from their dreams of a calico millennium, and Cobdenism is at a discount.——Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., says that no words could paint the misery which he has witnessed even in victorious Germany.——Children are dying off like rotten sheep in Paris.——M. Gambetta wants "the horrible year of 1870 effaced from our memory forever."